Biographical Sketch of

BY FRANCIS P. BLAIR. In memoirs of individuals of distinction, it is usual to look back to their ancestry. The feeling is universal which prompts us to learn something of even an ordinary acquaintance in whom interest is felt. It will indulge, therefore, only a natural and proper cushort account of a family whose striking traits survive in him so remarkably.

General Butler's grandfather, Thomas Butler, was born 6th April, 1720, in Kilkenny, Ireland. He married there in 1742. Three of his five sons who attained manhood, Richard, William, and Thomas, just graduated in the Transylvania University, and William O. Butler, and Edward, the youngest son, der of Detroit, and of the army by Hull, aroused the all these men, and all their immediate male descendants, with a single exception, were engaged in the military service of this country.

The eldest, Richard, was lieutenant colonel of Morgan's celebrated rifle regiment, and to him it owed much of the high character that gave it a fame of its own, apart from the other corps of the revolution. The cool, disciplined valor which gave steady join Captain Hait's company of infantry as a private and deadly direction to the rifles of this regiment, was derived principally from this officer, who devoted himself to the drill of his men. He was promoted to the full command of a regiment some time during tile Indians. These were driven before the Kentucky the war, and in that capacity commanded Wayne's volunteers to their towns on the Wabash, which were left in the attack on Stony Point. About the year destroyed, and the troops then returned to the Miami 1790, he was appointed major-general. On the 4th of the lakes, where they made a winter encampment. of November, 1791, he was killed in Gen. St. Clair's Here an ensign's commission in the second regiment bloody battle with the Indians. His combat with the of United States infantry was tendered to the volun-Indians, after he was shot, gave such a peculiar interest to his fate, that a representation of himself and the group surrounding him was exhibited throughout the Union in wax figures. Notices of this ac-Washington, pages 290, 311, 420. In General St.

page 44, appendix. William Butler, the second son, was an officer throughout the revolutionary war, rose to the rank of colonel, and was in many of the severest battles. was greatly reduced in rank and file, and there were testimonial, did honer to their devoted patriotism.

lowing facts from the American Biographical Dic-Philadelphia, he left his pursuit and joined the army as a subaltern. He soon obtained the command of a ington on the field of battle, through his aid-de-camp
There were two battles at the river Raisin—one on Gen. Hamilton, for his intrepid conduct in rallying a the 18th, the other on the 22d of January. In the which he belonged. But as this promotion was irremy a severe fire. At the battle of Monmouth he received the thanks of General Wayne for defending a gether from all the lake tribes, for the defence of Updefile, in the face of a severe fire from the enemy, were encountered. In moving to the attack of this by exchange, in 1814, he instantly entered on active

with difficulty his surviving brother, Captain Edward
Butler, removed him from the field. In 1792 he was
ing the traits of a young soldier's character. It is

Sir:-I avail myself of the earliest leisure I have lead
ing the traits of a young soldier's character. It is

Sir:-I avail myself of the earliest leisure I have lead
ing the traits of a young soldier's character. It is

HANNAMAN, of Indianapolis.

Sir:-I avail myself of the earliest leisure I have lead
ing the traits of a young soldier's character. It is in this year Fort Fayette, at Pittsburg, and prevented declared that the "horrid yell of the Indian strikes war with Great Britain, while attached to the army of the deluded insurgents from taking it-more by his the boldest heart with affright." The strippling stu-The close of his life was embittered with trouble. In on the snows of the river Raisin, presenting in bold (Wilkinson) at Fort Adams, on the Mississippi, and sacres had filled his native State with tales of horror, now standing in opposite ranks, I cannot forget the days sent to Maryland, where he was tried by a court must have felt some stirring sensations. But the martial, and acquitted of all the charges, save that crack of the Indian rifle, and his savage yell, awoke enemy of our country, sharing the same fatigues, danof wearing his hair. He was then ordered to New in him the chivalric instincts of his nature; and the Orleans, where he arrived, to take command of the promptitude with which he communicated his enthutroops, October 20th. He was again arrested next siasm to a few comrades around, and rushed forward month; but the court did not sit until July of the to meet danger in its most appaling form, risking himnext year, and their decision is not known. Colonel self to save others, and to secure a triumph which he Butler died September 7, 1805. Out of the arrest could scarcely hope to share, gave earnest of the miland persecution of this sturdy veteran, Washington itary talent, the self-sacrificing courage, and the sol-Irving (Knickerbocker) has worked up a fine piece dierly sympathies which have drawn to him the naof burlesque, in which General Wilkinson's char- tion's esteem. The close of the battle of the 18th acter is inimitably delineated in that of the vain and gave another instance in which these latter traits of pompous General Von Poffenburg.

in 1760. He entered the army as a heutenant at the into the thick woods beyond it. The contest of sharp age of eighteen; was with Washington at Valley shooting from tree to tree was here continued-the Forge; was in the battle of Monmouth, and at the Kentuckians pressing forward, and the Indians retaking of Yorktown-being through the whole series treating-until night closed in, when the Kentuckiof struggles in the middle States, with the troops under the commander-in-chief, except for a short period when he was attached to a light corps commanded by kept up the fire until the Kentuckians emerged from had made Pensacola its head-quarters, and the British of Persia, during the reign of Cyrus the Great.

The Indians advanced as their opposers withdrew, and kept up the fire until the Kentuckians emerged from had made Pensacola its head-quarters, and the British of Persia, during the reign of Cyrus the Great.

The sides of the Chariot are divided into six La Fayette, who presented him a sword. Near the the woods into the open ground. Just as the column navy in the Gulf of Mexico had rendezvoused in that the woods into the pennsy in the Gulf of Mexico had rendezvoused in that the woods into the open ground. Just as the column navy in the Gulf of Mexico had rendezvoused in that the woods into the pennsy in the Gulf of Mexico had rendezvoused in that the woods into the open ground. Just as the column navy in the Gulf of Mexico had rendezvoused in that the woods into the pennsy in the Gulf of Mexico had rendezvoused in that the woods into the open ground. Just as the column navy in the Gulf of Mexico had rendezvoused in that the woods into the pennsy in the Gulf of Mexico had rendezvoused in that the woods into the open ground. Just as the column navy in the Gulf of Mexico had rendezvoused in that the woods into the open ground. Just as the column navy in the Gulf of Mexico had rendezvoused in that the woods into the open ground. Just as the column navy in the Gulf of Mexico had rendezvoused in that the woods into the open ground. Just as the column navy in the Gulf of Mexico had rendezvoused in that the woods into the open ground. Just as the column navy in the Gulf of Mexico had rendezvoused in that the woods into the open ground. Just as the column navy in the Gulf of Mexico had rendezvoused in that the woods into the open ground. close of the war, he went to the south with the Penn- to which Ensign Butler belonged reached the verge of beautiful bay. sylvania brigade, where peace found him. He emi- the dark forest, the voice of a wounded man, who had grated to Kentucky in 1784. He was the last of the been left some distance behind, was heard calling old stock left when the war of 1812 commenced. He most piteously for help. Butler induced three of his was made adjutant general when Kentucky became a company to go back in the woods with him, to bring

Edward Butler, the youngest of the five brothers, shet, of which he subsequently died. was too young to enter the army in the first stages In the second sanguinary battle of the river Raisin, of the revolution, but joined it near the close, and on the 22d of January, with the British and Indians, had risen to a captaincy when Gen. St. Clair took the another act of self-devotion was performed by Butler. command, and led it to that disastrous defeat in which After the rout and massacre of the right wing, beso many of the best soldiers of the country perished. lenging to Wells's command, the whole force of the He there evinced the highest courage and strongest British and Indians was concentrated against the fraternal affection, in carrying his wounded brother small body of troops under Major Madison, and mainout of the massacre, which was continued for miles tained their ground within the picketed gardens. A along the route of the retreating army, and from double barn, commanding the plat of ground on which which so few escaped, even of those who fled unen- the Kentuckians stood, was approached on one side cumbered. He subsequently became adjutant general by the Indians, under the cover of an orchard and

distinguished in the battle of Mississinnawa.

also served in the army of Gen. Jackson.

the race. An anecdote, derived from a letter of an his vest, with a smile, and showed him that the ball old Pennsylvania friend of the parents, who trans- had spent itself on the thick wadding of his coat planted it from Ireland, shows that its military in- and on his breastbone. He suffered, however, for stinct was an inheritance. "While the five sons," many weeks.

connected with it by marriage. Lafayette says-"When I wanted a thing well done, I ordered a But-

From this retrospect, it will be seen that, in all the wars of the country-in the revolutionary war, in able to bear arms has been freely shed in the public cause. Maj. Gen. William O. Butler is now among less kind than brave. the highest in the military service of his country; and he has attained this grade from the ranks-the position of a private being the only one he ever patriotism and the valor of Kentucky; and young Butler, yet in his minority, was among the first to volunteer. He gave up his books, and the enjoyments of the gay and polished society of Lexington, where he lived among a circle of fond and partial relations-the hope to gratify their ambition in shining at the bar, or in the political forum of the State-to

Before the march to join the northwestern army, he was elected a corporal. In this grade he marched to teer corporal, which he declined, unless permitted to remain with the northwestern army, which he had entered to share in the effort of the Kentucky militia to Clair's report, in the American Museum, volume xi, infantry, then a part of the northwestern army, under had fallen together : the command of Gen. Winchester. After enduring every privation in a winter encampment, in the wildernesses and frozen marshes of the lake country, He was the favorite of the family, and was boasted forces, the Kentucky volunteers, led by Lewis, Allen, of by this race of heroes as the coolest and boldest and Madison, with Wells' regiment, (17th U. S.,) man in battle they had ever known. When the army advanced to encounter the force of British and Indimany superfluous officers, they organized themselves the volunteers pledged themselves to drive the British into a separate corps, and elected him to the com-mand. General Washington declined receiving this novel corps of commissioned soldiers, but, in a proud pectation formed of them exceeded their promises; Of Thomas Butler, the third son, we glean the fol- and these volunteers, though disappointed in every succor which they had reason to anticipate-wanting tionary. In the year 1776, whilst he was a student in provisions, clothes, cannon, in everything-reof law in the office of the emment Judge Wilson, of solved, rather than lose reputation, to press on to the enterprise, and endeavor to draw on after them, by entering into action, the troops behind. It is not procompany, in which he continued to the close of the per here to enter into explanations of the causes of revolutionary war. He was in almost every action this movement, nor to give the particulars of the batfought in the middle States Juring the war. At the battle of Brandy wine he received the thanks of Wash-

first, the whole body of Indian warriors, drawn towhile Col. Richard Butler's regiment made good its formidable force of the fiercest, and bravest, the most duty, with a company which he had recruited at And those who have a district street of the fiercest, and bravest, the most duty, with a company which he had recruited at ler, though his leg had been broken by a ball, yet on fence, kept the advantage of the position for their ad- may well supersede any narrative at second hand: horseback, led his battalion to the charge. It was vancing friends. This incident, of however little imcontinued in the establishment as major, and in 1794 said that the hardiest veteran, at the opening of the to give you a reply. he was promoted to the rank of heutenant-colonel fire in pattle, feels, for the moment, somewhat apcommandant of the 4th sub-legion. He commanded palled; and Gen. Wolfe, one of the bravest of men, to withhold the narrative you have requested, of the miname than by his forces, for he had but few troops. dent, who, for the first time, beheld a field of battle 1803 he was arrested by the commanding general relief long files of those terrible enemies, whose mas-Gen. Butler's character were still more strikingly I arrived and reported myself, I found the company un-Percival Butler, the fourth son, father of General illustrated. The Indians, driven from the defences Wm. O. Batler, was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, around the town on the river Raisin, retired fighting State, and in that capacity joined one of the armies him off. He was found, and they fought their way and rapid march, surprising and cutting off all the adback-one of the men, Jeremiah Walker, receiving a

fence; the British, on the other side, being so posted Of these five brothers, four had sons-all of whom, as to command the space between it and the pickets. with one exception, were engaged in the military or A party in the rear of the barn were discovered adnaval service of the country during the last war. vancing to take possession of it. All saw the fatal 1st. General Richard Butler's son William died a consequences of the secure lodgment of the enemy at lieutenant in the navy, early in the last war. His a place which would present every man within the son, Captain James Butler, was at the head of the pickets at close rifle-shot to the aim of their marks-Pittsburg Blues, which company he commanded in men. Major Madison inquired if there was no one who the campaigns of the northwest, and was particularly would volunteer to run the gauntlet of the fire of the British and Indian lines, and put a torch to the com-2d. Colonel William Butler, also of the revolution- bustibles within the barn, to save the remnant of the litary army, had two sons; one died in the navy, the tle army from sacrifice. Butler, without a moment's other a subaltern in Wayne's army. He was in the delay, took some blazing sticks from a fire at hand, leaped the pickets, and, running at his utmost speed, 3d. Lieut, Col. Thomas Butler, of the old stock, thrust the fire into the straw within the barn. One had three sons, the eldest a judge. The second, Col. who was an anxious spectator of the event we nar-Robert Butler, was at the head of Gen. Jackson's staff rate, says, "that although volley upon volley was throughout the last war. The third, Wm. E. Butler, fired at him, Butler, after making some steps on his way back, turned to see if the fire had taken, and, 4th. Percival Butler, captain in the revolutionary not being satisfied, returned to the barn, and set it in war, and adjutant general of Kentucky during the a blaze. As the conflagration grew, the enemy were last war, had four sons: first, Thomas, who was a seen retreating from the rear of the building, which captain, and aid to Gen. Jackson at New Orleans; they had entered at one end as the flame ascended in next, Gen. William O. Butler, the subject of this the other. Soon after reaching the pickets in safety, notice; third, Richard, who was assistant adjutant amid the shoots of his friends, he was struck by a general in the campaigns of the war of 1812. Per- ball in his breast. Believing, from the pain he felt, cival Butler, the youngest son, now a distinguished that it had penetrated his chest, turning to Adjutant lawyer, was not of an age to bear arms in the last (now General) McCalla, one of his Lexington comwar. Of the second generation of the Butlers, there rades, and pressing his hand to the spot, he said, "I are nine certainly, and probably more, engaged in fear this shot is mortal; but while I am able to move, I will do my duty." To the anxious inquiries of this This glance at the family shows the character of friend, who met him soon afterward again, he opened

says the letter, "were absent from home in the ser- The little band within the pickets, which Winchesvice of the country, the old father took it is his head ter had surrendered, after being carried himself a to go also. The neighbors collected to remonstrate prisoner into Proctor's camp, denied his powers. against it; but his wife said, 'Let him go! I can get They continued to hold the enemy at bay until they along without him, and raise something to feed the were enabled to capitulate on honorable terms, which, army in the bargain; and the country wants every nevertheless, Proctor shamefully violated, by leaving man who can shoulder a musket." It was doubtless the sick and wounded who were unable to walk to the this extraordinary zeal of the Butler family which in- tomahawk of his allies. Butler, who was among the few duced Gen. Washington to give the toast-"The But- of the wounded who escaped the massacre, was marched lers, and their five sons," at his own table, whilst through Canada to Fort Niagara-suffering under his

to this devoted house of soldiers by Gen. Lafayette, mind wandered back to the last night scene which he to regain it until the action was over. In this manner, GEN. WM. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky. in a letter now extant, and in the possession of a lady surveyed on the bloody shores of the river Raisin. He for a short time, the regiment was without a commander, gave up the heroic part, and became the school-boy and its movements were regulated by the platoon officers, again, and commemorated his sorrows for his lost friends in verse, like some passionate, heart-broken battle, Capt. Butler, as the senior officer present, assumed lover. These elegiac strains were never intended for command of the regiment, and led it on most gallantly any but the eye of mutual friends, whose sympathies, to repeated and successful charges, until the fight ended like his own, poured out tears with their plaints over in the complete rout of the enemy. We were still pressthe dead. We give some of these lines of his boy- ing on their rear, when an officer of the general's staff hood, to show that the heroic youth had a bosom not rode up and ordered the pursuit discontinued. Captain

> THE FIELD OF RAISIN. The battle's o'er ! the din is past, Night's mantle on the field is cast; The Indian yell is heard no more, And silence broads o'er Erie's shore. At this lone hour I go to tread The field where valor vainly bled-To raise the wounded warrior's crest, Or warm with tears his icy breast; To treasure up his last command; And bear it to his native land. It may one pulse of joy impart To a fond mother's bleeding heart; Or for a moment it may div The tear-drop in the widow's eye. Vain hope, away! Thy widow ne'er Her warrior's dying wish shall hear. The passing zephyr bears no sigh, No wounded warrior meets the eye-Death is his sleep by Erie's wave, Of Raisin's snow we he p his grave! How many hopes lie murdered here-The mother's joy, the father's pride, The country's boast, the foeman's fear, In wilder'd havoc, side by side. Lend me, thou silent queen of night, Lend me awhile thy waning light, That I may see each well loved form,

That sunk beneath the morning storm. These lines are introductory to what may be considered a succession of epitaphs on the personal friends whose bodies he found upon the field. It would ex- or three stout fellows, who pushed him back against the complished soldier will be found in Marshall's life of Washington, pages 200, 311, 420. In General St. and he received an ensign's appointment in the 17th group of his young comrades in Hart's company, who In an instant he recovered himself, and, under a heavy

> That loved to move at Hart's command; I saw them for the battle dressed. And still where danger thickest pressed, I marked their crimson plumage wave. How many fill this bloody grave! Their pillow and their winding-sheet The virgin snow-a shroud most meet ! But wherefore do I linger here? Why drop the unavailing tear? Where'er I turn, some youthful form, Like flowret broken by the storm, Appeals to me in sad array, And bids me yet a moment stay,

And here I see that youthful band,

Till I could fondly lay me down And sleep with him on the cold ground, For thee, thou dread and solemn plain, I ne'er shall look on thee again; And spring, with her effacing showers, Shall come, and summer's mantling flowers; And each succeeding winter throw On thy red breast new robes of snow; Yet I will wear thee in my heart, All dark and gory as thou art.

ler was promoted to a captaincy in the regiment to gular, being made over the heads of senior officers in per Canada against the approaching Kentuckians, a newly raised regiment. When freed from parole,

on the march, and in the field, has perhaps made me as well acquainted with his merits, as a gentleman and a soldier, as any other man living. And although we are and nights we have stood side by side facing the common gers and privations, and participating in the same pleasares and enjoyments. The feelings and sympathies springing from such associations in the days of our youth can never be removed or impaired by a difference of opinion with regard to men or measures, when each may well believe the other equally sincere as himself, and where the most ardent desire of both is to sustain the honor, the happiness, and prosperity of our country. Soon after my appointment in the army of the United States, as a heutenant, in the fall of 1814, I was ordered to join the company of Captain Butler, of the 44th regiment of infantry, then at Nashville, Tennessee. When der orders to join our regiment in the south. The march, procession will parade through the procession will parade the procession will process to procession will process to procession will process to proces mostly through an unsettled wilderness, was conducted A. M. Admission 25 cents-no half price. Open at 24 and 74 by Capt. Butler with his usual promptitude and energy; o'clock, P. M. and, by forced and rapid movements, we arrived at Fort Montgomery, the head-quarters of Gen. Jackson, a short distance above the Florida line, just in time to follow our beloved general in his bold enterprise to drive the enemy & Co., 27th st., New York, has just been complete t. For its from his strong position in a neutral territory. The van- graceful proportions, exquisite workmanship, and brilliant embla guard of the army destined for the invasion of Louisiana It is said to be fushioned after the model of the Imperial Chariots

The penetrating sagacity of Gen. Jackson discovered top as well as the bottom of the Chariot. the advantage of the position assumed by the British taltered, he resolved to find his enemy even under the flag of a neutral power. This was done by a prompt | equestran agures, stars, and nowers, the expanded wings | vanced pickets, until we arrived within gunshot of the above the forewheels of the Charlot. fort at Pensacola. The army of Gen. Jackson was then so inconsiderable as to render a reinforcement of a single company, commanded by such an officer as Capt. Butler, nonpareils of professional skill, may be needful to the public, who wish to understand their proper standing and pretensions. an important acquisition. And although there were sev- The Equestrian Manager, to woom is entrusted the arrange eral companies of regular troops ordered to march from ment and order of the scenes, acts, professional pageants and gen-Tennessee at the same time, Captain Butler's by his ex- eral Cavalcade, is traordiny energy and promptitude, was the only one which arrived in time to join this expedition. His comwhich arrived in time to join this expedition. His com- gentleman's style is manly, energetic, and masterly. In his scenes pany formed a part of the centre column of attack at of Centaur and Infant Achilles, he is assisted by Pensacola. The street we entered was defended by a several strong block-houses, on our flanks, discharged upon us small arms and artillery. But a gallant and beauty, and courage, he is the most wonderful child in the world. rapid charge soon carried the guns in front, and the town | This ministure prodigy will, with his yet younger and smaller BROTHER WILLIAM, be introduced by his instructor, J. J.

In this fight Capt. Butler led on his company with his usual intrepidity. He had one officer, Lieut. Flournoy, Whose professional path has hierally been strewn with garlands, severely wounded, and several non-commissioned officers | medals, and tokens of approbation, stands confessedly forth as a and privates killed and wounded.

From Pensacola, after the object of the expedition was R. GARDNER will, in the course of the performance, sing several

arrived at New Orleans a few weeks before the appear- Will appear as the Mezzo, or Second Clown to the Circle. Orleans. The energy of every officer was put in requisition to concentrate our forces in time to meet the energy of every officer was put in requisition to concentrate our forces in time to meet the energy of every officer was put in requisition to concentrate our forces in time to meet the energy of every officer was put in requisition to concentrate our forces in time to meet the energy of every officer was put in requisition to concentrate our forces in time to meet the energy of every officer was put in requisition to concentrate our forces in time to meet the energy of every officer was put in requisition to concentrate our forces in time to meet the energy of every novel and most agreeable episode will be introduced with the two LEARNED DOGS of Signor Germani. They can comprehend and perform a variety of leats and tricks, too extraordings.

On the 23d of December the signal-gun announced the The great rider of Italy; whose horse gallops a different course approach of the enemy. The previous night they had from any other in the ring, will after his own singular school, apsurprised and captured one of our pickets; had ascended an East Indian Juggler, attired in the exact costume and easte of a bayou, disembarked, and had taken possession of the his tribe, with an Orrery of Golden Globes and Sacret Daggers, left bank of the Mississippi, within six miles of New | the Sacred Vase of Destiny and lated bullet. my. Capt. Butler was one of the first to arrive at the pary to be believed unless witnessed. They may truly be pro-General's quarters, and ask instructions; they were re- nounced the greatest wonders of the age. ceived, and promptly executed. Our regiment, stationed on the opposite side, was transported across the river. Will, for the first time in this country, ride and enact the heatiful All the available forces of our army, not much exceeding kee Volunteer, Santa Anna, and the Genius of Freedom, bearing on fifteen hundred men, were concentrated in the city; and is flag the memorable resolve of "We never surrender." while the sun went down, the line of battle was formed and every officer took the station assigned him in the Avery celebrated Equestrain in Roman and Grecian characters, fight. The infantry formed on the open square, in front of the cathedral, waiting in anxious expectation for the order to move. During this momentary pouse, while the Will give his terrific act of the Wild Indian of the Prairie, in which enemy was expected to enter the city, a scene of deep he will introduce those astomshing leats of equestrianism so pecuand thrilling interest was presented. Every gallery, har to these tribes, and of which travellers give such wonderful and most increasible accounts. porch and window around the square were filled with the fair forms of beauty, in silent anxiety and alarm, His scene of Personal Position is of the most finished and wonderwaving their handkerchiefs to the gallant and devoted futclass. His skill in Equilibrium and Power of Balance exceeds band which stood before them, prepared to die, or defend all Professors who have gone before him. them from the rude intrusion of a foreign soldiery. It Is the Merryman Bullo of the Equestrian Arena Entertainment was a scene calculated to awaken emotions never to be forgotten. It appealed to the chivalry and patriotism of Of the Equestrian Scenes. His Orical Pageants and Grand Cavalevery officer and soldier-it inspired every heart, and cades are relieved by COMIC CONCERTS, for which the follow nerved every arm for battle. From this impressive scene the army marched to meet the enemy, and about eight ing eminent Vocal and Instrumental performers have been engaged, and whose corret defineations of character give life to their Ethiopian extravaganzas: o'clock at night they were surprised in their encampment, immediately on the banks of the Mississippi. Un. Nigt Jamieson, the Banjoist, F. Brower, the Bone Castinets, and discovered, our line was formed in silence within a short choice Songs, Duetts, &c., and go through some of their fanny distance of the enemy; a rapid charge was made into sayings and doings; introducing themselves as Father and Son. their camp, and a desperate conflict ensued. After a determined resistance, the enemy gave way, but disputing ther, (ur Niel Jamieson, of great English and French reputation.) every inch of ground we gained. In advancing over obeying his father.) John Stickney, whose dancing has created shouts ditches and fences in the night, rendered still more dark of laughter. Black Apolio, god of music, which means the by the smoke of the battle, much confusion necessarily ensued, and many officers became separated from their commands. It more than once occurred during the fight that some of our officers, through mistake, entered the surrounded by a large party of officers. This anecdate rests on the authority of the late Gen. Findlay, of Cincinnati. A similar tribute of respect was paid of Cincinnation. A similar tribute of respect was paid of Cincinnation. A similar tribute of respect was paid of Cincinnation. A similar tribute of respect was paid of Cincinnation. A similar tribute of respect was paid of Cincinnation. A similar tribute of respect was paid of Cincinnation. A similar tribute of respect was paid of Cincinnation. A similar tribute of respect was paid of Cincinnation. A similar tribute of respect was paid of Cincinnation. A similar tribute of respect was paid of Cincinnation. A similar tribute of respect was paid of Cincinnation. A similar tribute of respect was paid of Cincinnation. A similar tribute of the path of Cincinnation of Cincinnat

which increased the confusion and irregularity of the ad-Butler urged its continuance, and expressed the confident belief of his ability to take many prisoners, if permitted

to advance. But the order was promptly repeated under the well-founded apprehension that our troops might come in collision with each other-an event which had unhappily occurred at a previous hour in the fight. No corps on that field was more bravely led to battle than the regiment commanded by Captain Butler; and no officer of any rank, save the commander-in-chief, was the chief of this bureau. Offers must be made for each half sepentitled to higher credit for the achievement of that glo- arately and distinctly; that is, for the half deliverable between rious night.

A short time before the battle of the 8th of January, Captain Butler was detailed to command the guard in front of the encampment. A house standing near the bridge, in advance of his position, had been taken posmarched to the attack at the head of his command, but two or three men only, for the purpose of burning the house. It was an old frame building, weather-boarded. without ceiling or plaster in the inside, with a single day of February, 1849, and weighing not less than two hundred door opening to the British camp. On entering the house, he found a soldier of the enemy concealed in one corner, whom he captured and sent to the rear with his men, remaining alone in the house. While he was in the act of kindling a fire, a detachment of the enemy, unperceived, occupied the only door. The first impulse was to force, with his single arm, a passage through them; but he was instantly seized in a violent manner by two fire from the enemy, he retreated until supported by the guard, which he immediately led on to the attack, drove the British light troops from their strong position, and burnt the house in the presence of the two armies. I witnessed on that field many deeds of daring cou-

Captain Butler was soon after in the battle of the Sth of January, where he sustained his previously high and well earned reputation for bravery and usefulness. But those which preceded it, was but a slaughter of the ene- at their own expense. my, with trivial loss on our part, and presenting few instances of individual distinction.

Captain Butler received the brevet rank of major for his gallant services during that eventful campaign, and the reward of merit was never more worthily bestowed. til he retired from the army. Since that period I have seldom had the pleasure of meeting with my valued the respect and confidence of all who knew him; and stitutes the gentleman and the soldier.

I am, sir, very respectfully, Mr. WILLIAM TANNER. (Conclusion in our next.)

expert warriors on the continent, a strong party of Nashville, Tennessee. His regiment was ordered to medicine that has met with such universal success every where; At the close of the war he retired into private life, them were descried from the line with which Enas a farmer, and continued in the enjoyment of rural sign Butler advanced, running forward to reach a ler, finding its movements too tardy, pushed on and cures are almost meraculous, so much so that even physicians of the and domestic happiness until the year 1791, when he fence, as a cover from which to ply their rifles. But- effected that junction with his company alone. Gen. highest standing now admit that it has made cures after every thing again took the field to meet the savage foe that men- ler instantly proposed, and was permitted, to antici- Call, at that time an officer in Captain Butler's com- else had sailed. Dr. H. Cox, late Professor Cincinnati Medical Colaced our western frontier. He commanded a batpate them. Calling upon some of the most alert and
talion in the disastrous battle of November 4, 1791,
active men of the company, he ran directly to meet

| Consumption of Florida. | Lege centifies that Miss Belt was pronounced to be in the last stages of dressed to Mr. Tanner, of Kentucky, presents, as an order of the most alert and dressed to Mr. Tanner, of Kentucky, presents, as an order of the most alert and dressed to Mr. Tanner, of Kentucky, presents, as an order of the most alert and dressed to Mr. Tanner, of Kentucky, presents, as an order of the most alert and dressed to Mr. Tanner, of Kentucky, presents, as an order of the most alert and dressed to Mr. Tanner, of Kentucky, presents, as an order of the most alert and dressed to Mr. Tanner, of Kentucky, presents, as an order of the most alert and dressed to Mr. Tanner, of Kentucky, presents, as an order of the most alert and dressed to Mr. Tanner, of Kentucky, presents, as an order of the most alert and dressed to Mr. Tanner, of Kentucky, presents, as an order of the most alert and dressed to Mr. Tanner, of Kentucky, presents, as an order of the most alert and dressed to Mr. Tanner, of Kentucky, presents, as an order of the most alert and dressed to Mr. Tanner, of Kentucky, presents, as an order of the most alert and dressed to Mr. Tanner, of Kentucky, presents, as an order of the most alert and dressed to Mr. Tanner, of Kentucky, presents, as an order of the most alert and dressed to Mr. Tanner, of Kentucky, presents, as an order of the most alert and dressed to Mr. Tanner, of Kentucky, presents, as an order of the most alert and dressed to Mr. Tanner, of Kentucky, presents, as an order of the most alert and dressed to Mr. Tanner, of Kentucky, presents, as an order of the most alert and dressed to Mr. Tanner, of Kentucky, presents, as an order of the most alert and dressed to Mr. Tanner, of Kentucky, presents, as an order of the most alert and dressed to Mr. Tanner, of Kentucky, presents, as an order of t in which his brother fell. Orders were given by Gen. the Indians at the fence. He and his comrades out-St. Clair to charge with the bayonet, and Major But- stripped the enemy; and, getting possession of the Butler had in the campaign which followed, that it Tappes, and Judge Havay Mosse. Judge Mosse certifies that Dr. Cox has been his family Physician for many years and that he has



NATIONAL CIRCUS! J. W. Bancker, Agent.

The Armamaxa, Or Imperial Persian Chariot, drawn by 30 horses ; driven in hand by W. T. WILDEY, the celebrated Lana Whip.

This gorgeous Chariot, from the manufactory of J. Stephenson

The seat of the Charioteer is covered with a rich hammercleth forces; and, with a decision and energy which never of purple velvet trimmed with deep silver fringe, pendant from a The Performance, &c.

A very brief description of the names and positions of these

battery in front, which fired on us incessantly, while a most interesting and highly gifted child. This Infant Artist

NATHANS, in a series of personal gymnastics.

completed, by another prompt and rapid movement we original comic songs.

GEORGE DUNBAR.

MR. N. JOHASON, RING MASTER.

THREE PRIZE DARKIES,

Navy Beef and Pork for 1849.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, June 7, 1848. EALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Monday, the 10th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all post and risk to the

Five thousand four hundred barrels navy beef, and four thousand eight hundred barrels of navy pork ; Each barrel to contain not less than two hundred pounds nett weight of heef or pork; no excess of weight in either article will be paid for. To be delivered at the respective navy yards, as

Barrels Pork. At Charleston, Mass., 1.300 1,800 1,800 1,600 At Brooklyn, N. Y., 1,600 At Gosport, Va., 4,800

Said beef and pork must be delivered, one half between the

first day of January, 1849, and the first day of April, 1849; and the other half between the 15th day of April, 1849, and the 15th day of June, 1849, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the 1st of January and 1st of April, and for the half deliverable between the 15th of April and 15th of June, 1849. Payment for the first half to be made within thirty days after delivery; and for the second half in thirty days after the 15th of June, 1849. The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of Navember , 1848, and the 1st day of February, 1849, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, nett session of by the light troops of the enemy, from whence | weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and they annoyed our guard. Captain Butler determined to the shins and shoulder clods, and at least eight pounds from the dislodge them and burn the house. He accordingly neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3, on the drawing or defineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, the enemy retired before him. Seeing them retreat, he must be wholly excluded from each barrel and half barrel, and halted his guard and advanced himself, accompanied by the remainder of the carcass must be cut in pieces of not less than eight pounds each.

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1848, and the 1st pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, nerks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, and lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut in pieces weighing not less than six pounds each. Both the beef and pork must be saited with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ubes sait; and the

heef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water, as strong as salt will make it. One fourth the quantity of beef, and one-fourth the quantity of pork, must be packed in half parrels, and contain one hundred

pounds nett weight of each, as the case may be; and, in estimating the price, two half barrels are to be considered as one barrel. The barrels and half barrels must be made of the best seasoned white oak, or white ash staves and heading; if of the former to be not less than three-fortus of an inch thick; if of the latter, to be not less than an inch thick for barrels, and three-fourths of an inch for half barrels, and to be sooped at least three-fourths over with the best white oak or bickory hoops. Each barrel and half harrel must be branded on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief rage, but none of which more excited my admiration than of this bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy yards aloresaid, and by some sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding others; but their charges for such inspection must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the bar els in good shipping order to the satisfaction of the command that battle which, from its important results, has eclipsed | auts of the respective navy yards aforesaid, after inspection, and

Budders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the aces of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges. Bonds in one-third the amount of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due at faithful performance of their respective contracts, Soon after the close of the war he was appointed aid-de- which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied camp to Gen. Jackson, in which station he remained un- with in all respects, and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed periods. And in case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver the aloresaid teef and pork within the time specified, friend and companion in arms, and I know but little of the chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing shall have the his career in civil life. But in camp, his elevated princi- right to direct purchases to be made to supply deficiencies, and ples, his intelligence and generous feelings, won for him any excess of cost shall be charged to and paid by the contract ors. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified, (excepting the ten per centum to be withheld until where he is best known, I will venture to say he is still the completion of the contracts, as before stated,) after the said Shortly after his return from Canada, Ensign But- more highly appreciated for every attribute which con- beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shad have been presented to the navy agents respectively, du y approved by the commandants of the respective navy yards, according to the terms of the contracts, The parts of the beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be be attached to the contracts. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office. Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will

be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract and bond will be transmitted to them for execution : which contract and bond must be returned to the bureau wit in ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail. Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the 6th section of the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service of 1846-7, approved 18th August, 1846, a copy of which is subjoined) by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible dersons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the hidder or bidders will, it his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sarcties, farnish the articles proposed This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States district judge, United States district attorney, navy

agent, or some officer of the general government, or individual nown to the bureau, that the guaranters are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such

The tidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly

Extract from the act of Congress approved August 10, 1846.
"Sec. G. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation to such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered, unless accompanied by such guaranty. If, after the acceptance of a proposal, and a notification thereof to the bidder or hidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies; and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guarantied and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies, for the whole period of the proposal, to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department,

in an action of debt against either or all of said persons." By the President of the United States. IN pursuance of law, I. JAMES K. POLK, Presiden of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in Wisconsin, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-At the Land Office at the "FALLS OF ST. CROIX RIVER." commencing on MONDAY, the 14 h day of August next, for the

disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to-wit : North of the base line, and west of the fourth principal meridian. Townships twenty five and twenty-six of range one. Townships twenty-five, twenty-six and twenty-seven, of range

Townships twenty eight and twenty-nine, of range seventeen. Townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty and thirty-two, of two, of range nineteen. Fractiona townships twenty-nine and thirty, and townships thirty-one and thirty-two, of range twenty. At the SAME PLACE, commencing on MONI AV, the twentyeighth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands

within the undermentioned townships and tractional townships, to-North of the base line, and west of the fourth principal meridian. Fractional townships twenty-six and tw nty-seven, and townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, Fractional townships twenty-six, twenty-seven and twentyeight, and townships twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-

two, of range twenty-two. Fractional townships twenty eight and twenty-nine, and townships thirty and thirty one, of range twenty-three. Fractional townships twenty-nine, thirty and thirty-one, of range At the Land Office at GREEN BAY, commencing on MON-DAY, the 21st day of August next, for the disposal of the public

North of the base line, and east of the fourth principal meridian. Townships thirty-five, thirty-six and thirty-seven, and fractional township thirty-eight, of range twenty. Fractional townships thirty-five thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty eight, of range twenty-one. Fractional townships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-eight, of range twenty-two Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from the sales.

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed in the order in which they are adbeen offered and the sales thus closed. But no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks. Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this eighth day of May, anno domini on thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. JAMES K. POLK. By the President : RICHARD M. YOUNG. Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS. lands within the townships and fractional townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the ng. gister and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for he commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be RICHARD M. YOUNG, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

May 16-109-13wist Aug. 9. BOTANY of the U.S. North of Virginia, comprising descriptions of the plants found in those States, according to the national system. By Lewis C. Beck, M. D. Just received by HOOD & NOBLE.

Bates's New Building. OITERINGS in Europe: or, Sketches of Travel in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, I russia, G eat Britain and Ireland, with an appendix, containing observations on Euro pean charities, and medica institutions By John W. Carson, M. D. Just received by HOOD & NOBLE, Bates's New Building. 9 SELF-CONTROL: A novel. By Mary Brunton author of "Discipline." Just received by HOOD & NOBLE, Bates's

THE last vol. of Chalmers's posthumous works, just received by HOOD & NOBLE, Blates's New Building. THE Diplomatic and Offi ial Papers of Daniel Webster, while Secretary of State, just received by HOOD & NOBLE,

Bates's New Building.

50 PIECES Fine Furniture Prints; 50 pieces common do. For sale at wholesale by L. B. WILLIAMSON. 9 SECOND MOURNING PRINTS. 81) PIECES 2d Mourning Prints at wholesale by L. B. WILLIAMSON, Washington st., nearly opposite Branch I ank. CHILDREN'S WEAR. 40 PIECES small patterned Prints at wholesale by

FURNITURE PRINTS.

L. B. WILLIAMSON. VESTINGS. 75 PIECES Vestings, some very fine, at wholesale by L. B. WILLIAMSON. Washington st., nearly opposite Branch Bank.

By the President of the United States,

---

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, approved on the first day of March, 1747, entitled an act to establish a land once in the northern part of Michigan, and to provide for the sale of mineral lands in the State of Michigan," I, JAMES K POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and muse known, that a public sale will be held of the Sault Ste. Marie, the land office for the "Lake Superior Lana District." commencing on Monday, the 31st day of July next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships and gion, between Chocolate and Carp rivers, to-wit :

fractional townships, situated in the Lake Superior mineral re-North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian. The fractions of townships thirty-right and thirty-nine, west of the Little Bay de Noquet and Esconawby river, of range twenty-

The fractions of townships thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirtynine, and forty, west of the Little day de Noquet and Erconawlry river, of range twenty-ti-ree. Township forty-six and fractional township forty seven, on the nain land, of range twenty-four. Townships forty-six and forty-even, fractional townships fortyeight, fo ty-nine and fifty, including "Middle" and "Granite" is lands, of range twenty-five

Townships forty-six, forty-seven and forty eight, fractional townships forty-nine, fifry and fifty-one, on the main land, and the Manitou" island, in township fifty eight, of range twenty six. Fractional townships fifty one, fifty two, fifty-eight and fifty aine, all on the m in land, of range twenty-seve Township fifty one, and fractional townships fifty-two, fiftyeight and fifty-nine, on the main land, of range twenty-eight. Township fifty-one, fractional township fifty-two, on the main land, the two "Huron" islands, situated in sections twenty seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty-four, containing one hundred and twenty four and a half acres in township fifty three, and Ir eional townships fifty-seven, fifty-eight and fifty-nine, on the main land, of range twenty nine. Township fifty one, and fractional townships fifty-two, fiftyree, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight and fifty-nine, on the minin and, of range thirty. Fractional townships fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four,

actional township fifty-eight, on the main land, of range thirty-Fractional township sixty-five, on "Isle Royale," of range thir At the same place, commencing on Monday, the 14th day of Angust next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following

fifty-five and fifty six, on the main land, township fifty-seven and

ownships and fractional townships, situated in the Lake Superior mineral region, as a ove, viz: North of the baseline and west of the principal meridian. Fractional townships fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty three, fifty-four and fifty-five, township fifty-six, and fractional townships fifty seven and fifty eight, all on the main land, of range tharty-two. Fractional townships fifty-one, fifty three, fifty-four, fifty five,

fi ty-six and fifty-seven, all on the main land, of sauge thirty Townships fifty three and fifty-four, and fractional townships fifty five and fifty six, on the main land, of range thirty-four, Townships fifty-two, fifty-three and fifty-four, and fractional

waships fifty-five and fifty-six, on the main land, of range thirty Townships fifty two and fifty three, and fractional townships itty four and fifty-five, on the main land, of rance thirty-six. Townships fifty-one and fifty two, and fractional townships fifty three and fifty four, on the main land, of range thirry seven.

Townships fifty-one and fifty-two, and fractional township fifty three, on the main land, of range thirty-eight Township fifty-one, and fractional townships fifty two and fifty three, on the main land, of range thirty nine. Fractional townships fifty-one and fifty-three, on the main land, Fractional townships fifty-one, on the main land, of ranges fortyone, forty-two, forty three and forty-four. At the same place, commencing on Monday, the 3d day of July

ing named townships and fractional townships, situated east of the Chocolate and Esconawby rivers and the Little Bay de Noquet, to-North of the base line, and east of the principal meridian. Fractiona townships for ty-one and forty-two, including the sureyed Islan is, township forty-three, fractional township forty-four, ownship forty-five, fractional townships forty-six and forty-seven, except the morth hall of the latter on the main land, locks ing part of "Sugar" and other surveyed islands, and fractional town-ship forty-eight, on "Sugar island," of range one. Fractional lownship forty one, including the surveyed islands

sposal of the agricultural lands within the follow

swus ips forty-two and forty-three, and fractional townships for ty-four, for y-five, forty-six, forty seven and to ty-cirit, including part of "Sugar," "Sailor," and other surveyed islands, of range Fractional townships forty one, forty-two, forty-three, fortyfour and forty-five, including the surveyed islands, of range three. Fractional townships forty one, forty two and forty-three, inluding the surveyed islands, of range four.

Fractional townships forty-one, forty-two and forty-three, in-cluding part of "Drammond's" and other surveyed islands, of Fractional townships forty-one, forty-two and forty-three, including part of "Drummond's and other surveyed islands, of ronge Fractional townships forty-one, forty-two and forty-three, on Drummond's" island, of range seven.

Fractional townships forty-one and forty-two, on "Drummond's" island, of range eight. North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian Fractional townships forty one and forty-two, including "Marmette" and other surveyed islands, townships forty, forty three, orty-four, forty-five and forty six, and fractional township fortyseven, on the main land, (except fractional sections one and two in

At the same place, commencing on Monday, the 17th day of July next, for the disposal of the agricu tural lands within the tolowing named townships and tractional towns' ips, situated east of Chocolate and Esconawby rivers and the Lutle Bay de Noquet. North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian. Fractional townships forty-one and forty two, including the surveyed is ands, and townships forty three and forty-four, of range

Fractional townships forty, forty-one and forty-two, including part of ""t. Martin's" island, and townships forty-three and fortyour, of range three. Fractional townships forty and forty-one, on the main land, and lownships forty-two and forty-three, of range four. The "St. Helena" island, in fractional township forty, fractional townships forty-one and forty two, on the main land, and township forty-three, of range five. Fractional township forty-two, on the main land, and townships forty-three and forty four, of range six.

Fractional township forty-two, including the small surveyed is ands in section eight, and townships forty-three and forty-lour, of Fractional township forty two, including the small islands in section three, fractional township forty-three, on the main land, in I township forty-four, of range eight. The "Big Beaver island" in Lake Michigan, embraced in fractional townships thirty-seven, thirty-eight and thirty-nine, of

Fractional townships thirty-seven and thirty-eight, of range Fractional townships forty one, on the main land, of ranges eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, Townships forty four, forty-five and forty six, and fractional townships forty-seven and forty eight, on the main land, including part of Grand island, of range eighteen. Townships forty four and forty five, and fractional townships orty-six, forty-seven and forty-eight, including part of Grand is and, and surveyed islands of range nincteen.

Townships forty-four, forty-five and forty-six, fractional town aip forty-seven, on the mais land, and the small surveyed islands abraced in fractional townships forty-seven and torty-eight, of The parts of fractional townships thirty-eight and thirty-nine, lying east of Little Bay de Noquet and Es onawby river, and fractional township forty, of range twenty-two. The parts of fractional townships thirty nine and forty, of range

All lands within the townships and fractional townships abovaenumerated, reported as containing copper, lead, or other valuable ores, will be of-red for sale in quarter sections at not less than five dollars per acre, except the sections covered in whole or in part by those mining leases, which shall not be deter sized by the day fixed for the commencement of the public -ale; and all lands, not reported as aforesaid, will be o fered for sale in the same man ner as other lands, under the laws now in force for the sale of the Townships thirty, and fractional townships thirty-one and thirty | public lands, excepting and reserving section sixteen in each townships thirty. ship for the use of schools, and lands reserved for military and

The offering of the lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed in the same order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been o lered, and the sales closed. But no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitt d until oft-rthe expir. tion of the two weeks. Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this twentyseventh day of January, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-right

By the President : JAMES K. POLE. RICHARD M. YOUNG. Commissioner of the General Land Office

NOTICE TO MINERS AND PRE EMPTION CLAIMANTS All persons who were, at the passage of the act of 1st March. eral lands embraced in this proclamation, und r authority of a lease or written permit from the Secretary of War, for the purpose lands situated within the undermentioned townships and fractional of mining thereon, and all persons who shall be in possession by actual occupancy, of a mine or mines, actually discovered before the 1st M. rch, 1847, as see forth in the act of 1st March, 1947, above mentioned, are authorized to enter and pure ase the same at the price, on the terms and conditions, and to the extent prescribed by that act, and no less, at any time before the day fixed for the ommencement of the sale of those mineral lands, on m king proof of possession and occupancy, and of compli net with those terms, to the Reg ster and Receiver of the Land Office, subject to an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury; and all persons entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the agricultur. I tands embraced in this pro-1 mation, are required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver, and make payment therefor vertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands emracing the tract claimed, otherwise such pre-emption claim will The certificate of the mineral agent at Sault Ste. Marie, that persons holding under leases or permits, or those in the occupancy of a mine or mines, have paid up their per centum of rents required by the act above mentioned, will be conclusive on that

Persons occupying under leases or permits, will not be permitted to relinquish their rights under that occupancy, and enter as squarters; and where any such leaves or permits may expire before before the day of sale the ra his granted to the holders thereof will be regarded as reseving the lands covered thereby from entry under any other right till the day of sale, when they will be offered at public sale as mineral lands

RICHARD M. YOUNG, Commissioner, TO THE PUBLIC.

The 'mineral lands' included in the foregoing proclamation em-brace the greater portion of Keweena Point, and the southern shore of Lake Superior, in the northern peninsula of Michigan, and are rendered immensely valuable by the exhaustless mines of copper and other ores found therein. A considerable number of those mines have already been discovered in the trap ranges bordering on Lake Suparior, and within a few miles of it; and from the geological character of the country

and the explorations already made, it cannot be doubted that others equally, if not more, valuable will be found throughout this whole In some of the mines now worked, copper is found almost pure, nd in fact, most of the native copper and ores yield a greater per stage than any other yet discovered in the world. Silver is iso found in considerable quantities.

All the necessary materials for the construction of furnaces, no fuel for smelting, are found in abundance in the immediate reighborhood of the mineral; and the lace of the country is ney, that the mines require but little, if any, artificial drainage, and are therefore worked to great advantage. The climate in the winter, though cold, does not interrupt the operations of the miners; in fact, that season is considered the most favorable for their operations.

The proximity of these mineral lands to the shore of Lake So. perior, or which are several safe and excellent ha bors, and the vater communication therefrom by the Sault Ste. Marie, Lakes Huron, Eric, &c., furnish ready means of transporting the prolucts of these lands to the principal markets of the United States at a very trifling cost. It likewise appears from the reports to this office, that the agricultural lands are of a fair quality, producing the usual culinary vegetables and grass in abundance; and no doubt, when the soil

is fairly tilled, it will be found favorable for grain crops also; and for all these products a fair price and good market will be found at the mines. Timber, such as white and yellow pine, sugar maple, yellow birch, Se., is, in many places, very abundant, and by its thrifty growth, gives evidence of the richness of the soil. Maps snowing the localities of the mines and other valuable in formation relating thereto, derived from the geological survey, &c., which cannot be embraced in this brief notice, will be pre-